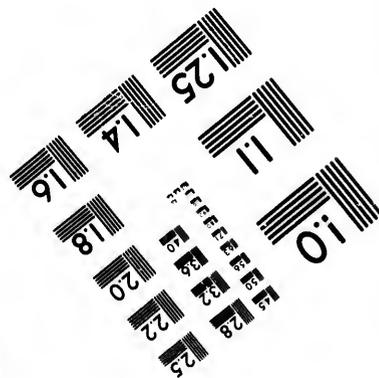
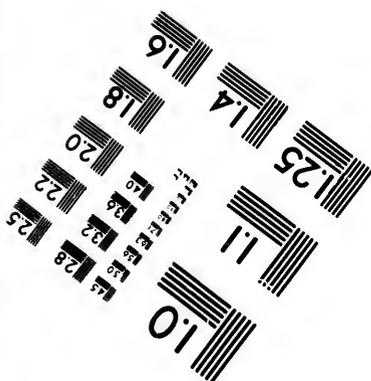
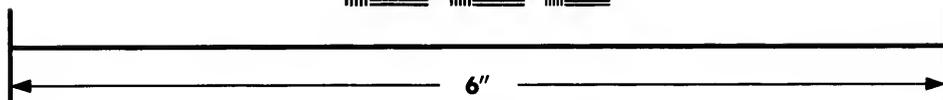
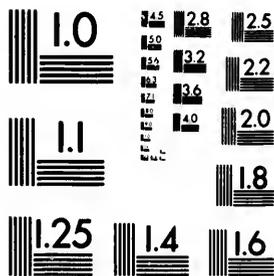


**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**Photographic
Sciences
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

**CIHM/ICMH
Microfiche
Series.**

**CIHM/ICMH
Collection de
microfiches.**



Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques

© 1982

The copy filmed here has been reproduced thanks to the generosity of:

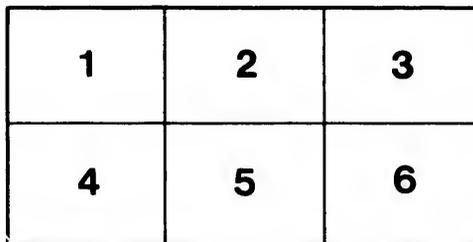
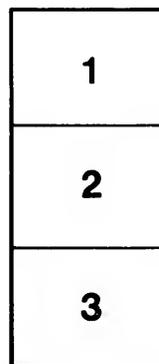
Library of the Public
Archives of Canada

The images appearing here are the best quality possible considering the condition and legibility of the original copy and in keeping with the filming contract specifications.

Original copies in printed paper covers are filmed beginning with the front cover and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression, or the back cover when appropriate. All other original copies are filmed beginning on the first page with a printed or illustrated impression, and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression.

The last recorded frame on each microfiche shall contain the symbol → (meaning "CONTINUED"), or the symbol ▼ (meaning "END"), whichever applies.

Maps, plates, charts, etc., may be filmed at different reduction ratios. Those too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom, as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method:



L'exemplaire filmé fut reproduit grâce à la générosité de:

La bibliothèque des Archives
publiques du Canada

Les images suivantes ont été reproduites avec le plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et de la netteté de l'exemplaire filmé, et en conformité avec les conditions du contrat de filmage.

Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par le premier plat et en terminant soit par la dernière page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second plat, selon le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires originaux sont filmés en commençant par la première page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminant par la dernière page qui comporte une telle empreinte.

Un des symboles suivants apparaîtra sur la dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le cas: le symbole → signifie "A SUIVRE", le symbole ▼ signifie "FIN".

Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être filmés à des taux de réduction différents. Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite, et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants illustrent la méthode.

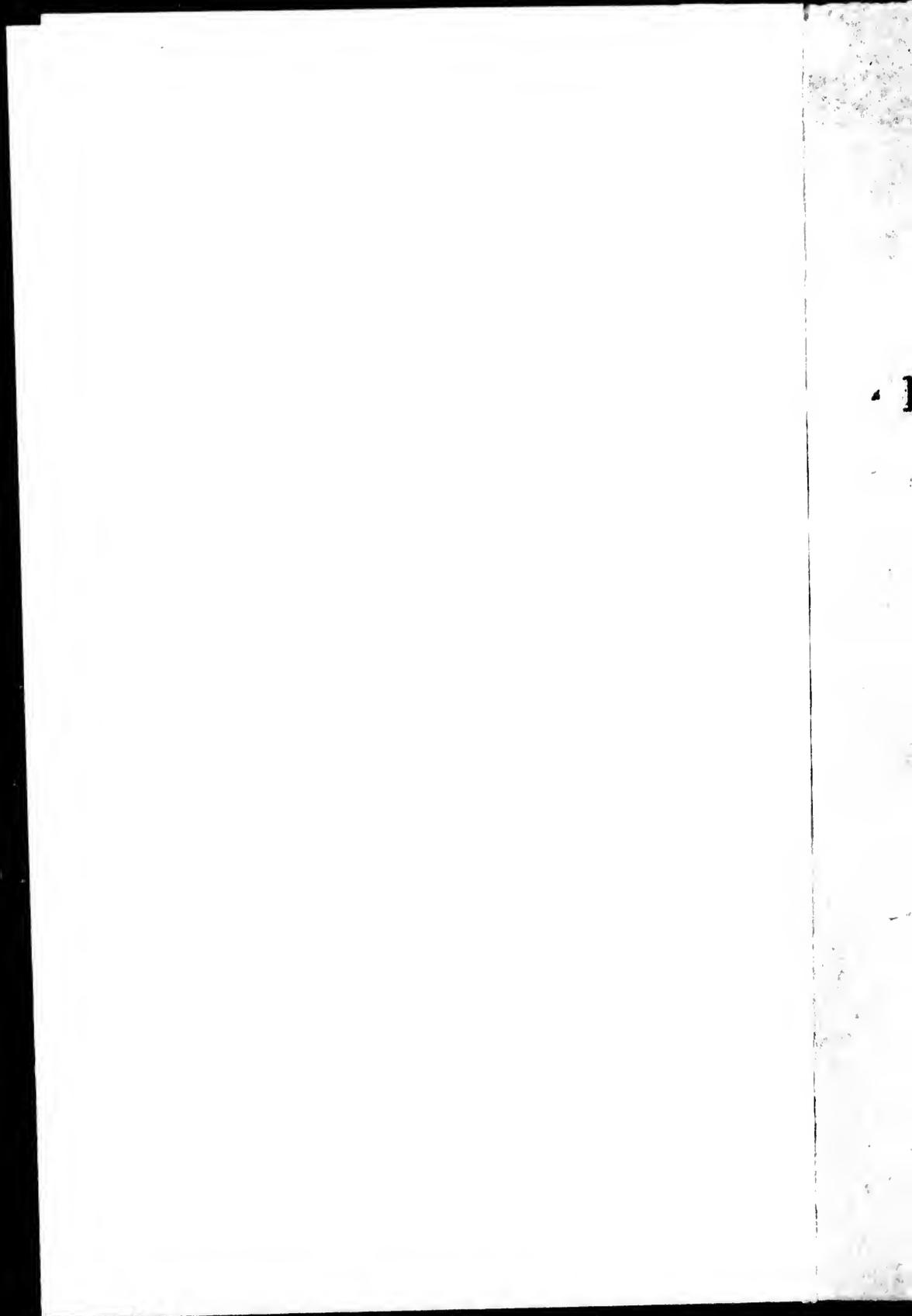
re
détails
es du
modifier
er une
image

es

errata
to

pelure,
on à





HINTS

TO

2

EMIGRANTS,

RESPECTING

NORTH AMERICA.



QUEBEC:

PRINTED BY THOMAS CARY & CO.

1831.

vades
expect
avail t
Coloni
employ
to thos
as pers
part, l
prospe
ing Pr
publish
issued
tlers a
attenti
in the
have a
whole,
who ta
ing pe
tution

QUEBEC, 6th March, 1831.

AT a period when distress to an unexampled degree pervades all parts of the United Kingdom, it may reasonably be expected that many thousand persons, of different classes, will avail themselves, in the ensuing season, of the means these rising Colonies afford, for a wider and more advantageous field for the employment of their industry to all, and the investment of capital to those who possess it, by Emigrating to the Canadas. And, as persons resident in the Mother Country, have, for the most part, but a very imperfect idea of the actual state and future prospects of the Emigrant, on his arrival in Canada, the following Practical Hints, extracted from a pamphlet, on Emigration, published in London in 1828, together with the instructions issued from the office of His Majesty's resident Agent for Settlers at Quebec, are particularly recommended to the serious attention of those who intend to Emigrate. In publishing them, in the present form, some articles, relating to Emigration which have appeared in the Quebec papers have been prefixed, and the whole, it is hoped, will prove worthy the attentive perusal of those who take a lively interest in bettering the condition of the labouring population of Great Britain and Ireland. In this expectation it is submitted to the public by*

AN EMIGRANT.

* See page 26.

F

gra
as
bo
ing
ma
me
ou
we
Qu
30,
sub
cul
wh
unc
the
Bri
vin
cou
lea
sam
the
rea
tak
Leg

From the Quebec Gazette, by Authority, December 9th 1830.

EMIGRATION—NEW SETTLEMENTS—1830.

Patriæ sis idoneus, utilis agris.

At the close of the season of 1830, it is most gratifying to find, that the result has been such as to verify the most sanguine expectations, both as regards the number of Emigrants arriving in this port—the ultimate settlement of the majority in these Provinces—their present means, and their prospects for the future. In our notice of the result of the former year, 1829, we calculated the expected emigration into Quebec for 1830, in round numbers, at about 30,000 souls. We have now the pleasure of submitting to our readers several facts, and calculations, obtained from the best authority; which we conscientiously believe to be rather under, than over-rated. They will prove that the views of those, who looked to the influx of British population and capital into these Provinces, as conducive to the best interests of the country, have not been visionary: while they lead us to expect further good effects from the same cause, under the improved system, and the precautionary arrangements, which we have reason to hope and believe, will ere long be taken up and completed, under the highest Legislative authority of the Empire.

The total number of Emigrants from the United Kingdom in 1830, amounted to 28,100, viz :—

From Ireland.....	17,596
do. England.....	6,895
do. Scotland.....	2,600
do. Wales.....	204
Irish and Scottish from Nova Scotia and Newfoundland.....	280
Reported at Montreal.....	500

Total Emigrants in 1830.....	28,075
The amount of Emigrants in 1828, was.....	12,000
do..... 1829,.....	15,945

Total during the last three years..... 56,020

According to the best calculation that can be made, it is observable, that in the year 1828, about one twelfth part of the Emigrants, landing in Quebec, remained in Lower Canada.

In 1829, more than one fifth part remained.

In 1830, considerably exceeding one third part have taken up their habitations in this Province, and are now in active progress of settlement.

So much for the real increase of British Settlers in Lower Canada. Again, in the year 1828, fully one half of all the Emigrants who arrived in Quebec, proceeded to some part of the United States. The proportion of persons of the latter description in 1829 was considerably smaller, while in the present year, 1830,

out of an Emigration exceeding 28,000, it is pretty nearly ascertained that not more than 6,500 passed through the Canadas, and finally settled in the United States. Upon information derived from Upper Canada, and other places, it is fair to presume, that a reflux of British settlers has entered these Provinces, amounting to but few short of the number admitted to have passed through the Canadas, in their way to settle among our Republican neighbours.

A very considerable number of Emigrants, who arrived this season at New York, are known to have found their way into the Canadas, by way of Oswego; and a large portion of valuable Settlers from the United Kingdom, came to Montreal, through St. John's. Among these latter were many Highlanders, and farmers from Sutherlandshire, now principally located, as the phrase is, in Chateauguay and its vicinity. In addition, we have great pleasure in mentioning, that several respectable Scotch families from Perthshire, who landed last June in the port of New York, are actually at this moment settled in the rising Township of Leeds.

In the district of Quebec, upwards of 4,300 persons, of this year's Emigration, have obtained settlement, and full employment.

Every attention has been paid to a very

important line of settlement on Craig's Road ; and the result has been, that 300 families, or about 1,500 persons have been located on that road, principally in the Townships of Leeds, Inverness, Ireland, and in the seigniories of St. Giles, St. Croix, &c.

In the Township of Frampton, the increase of population this year has been found to exceed 350 persons, giving this year a total of 900 souls, whereas in 1828, the population did not exceed 160.

Nearer the city of Quebec, the settlements of Stoneham and Tewksbury have been greatly improved within the past year ; and generally, industrious families have been added to the population of the neighbouring country.

We have said above that in this district 4,300 persons have obtained locations. But the whole number which has remained in the Lower Province may be fairly estimated at 11,000. Upper Canada has found employment and lands for 10,000, and these two sums, added to the 7000, who have proceeded to the United States, make up, as nearly as a calculation can be got at, the gross amount of the Emigration of 1830, namely 28,000. In again alluding to the 7000 gone to the United States, the reflux mentioned above must be taken into account, amounting, as there are good grounds for belief, to nearly an equal number.

The increase of the Township of Inverness, in the new county of Megantick, is worthy of particular notice. In May, 1829, when Mr. Buchanan, the Resident Agent for settlers and Emigrants, first visited that Township, its population did not exceed 120 souls, with 220 acres of land, cleared and under crop. On the 1st September, 1830, or sixteen months afterwards, it is within our knowledge, that the population was found to exceed 800 souls, with 1040 acres of land cleared and under crop. The Highland settlement of Hamilton, in the same Township of Inverness, was commenced in July 1829, at a spot nine miles from any habitation. On the 1st September 1830, it possessed 23 dwelling houses, 17 stables, 9 barns, 40 head of cattle, and 134 acres of cleared land and under crop. It is worthy of mention and of praise, that many of the settlers in Hamilton, last spring, made large quantities of maple sugar, of a quality which, when shown in Quebec, excited general surprise and admiration, considering the very short existence of the settlement.

The number of unemployed poor has in former years been a great annoyance to the inhabitants, both of town and country.—Humanity has been grievously put to the proof, and public sympathy was generally and suc-

cessfully excited. In 1827 and 1828, when Emigration to Quebec amounted to 12000 souls, not one half of that of the present year, the number of unemployed, and therefore distressed strangers, was very considerable. The calls upon private charity were loud and frequent—benevolent institutions were formed—and the crying evil was but in part removed. In 1829, when Emigration had advanced to near 16,000, the number of unemployed poor at the close of the season was much reduced, in proportion to that of the preceding year; and at the present time, the 9th December, 1830, at the close of an immigration on our shores amounting to 28,000, and exceeding all that has been before experienced in the history of British or any other Emigration, to one port—it is a fact, that the number of unemployed poor strangers, in this city, was never known to be so trifling, and, consequently, so little burthensome on the inhabitants.

These are facts that speak loudly in favor of the general state of the Province, as regards Emigration. We think they are conclusive of very great improvement, arising, in a great measure, from the judicious policy of the Government at home, in placing the interests of the strange and inexperienced Emigrant, who arrives in this vast country, at once in the

cha
be
pre
in l
I
clo
It
thi
cee
it
mo
me
pa
ing
ply
to
Ar
fo
th
Cr
to
K
li
ci
to
tl
w

charge of a responsible officer, to whom may be safely confided his hopes, his means, his present employment, and future advancement in life.

In other points of view, the retrospect, at the close of the year 1830, is not less satisfactory. It may be shortly stated that the Revenue of this year will exceed that of 1829, as that exceeded the Revenue of any previous year, while it is generally admitted on all hands that, moral, agricultural and mechanical improvement is daily extending itself throughout every part of the Province.

Two Steam Boats are at this moment building in this port. One, on a large scale, will ply between Halifax and Quebec, connecting together the several British Colonies in North America—the other of sufficient dimensions for the purpose, will run as a ferry-boat between this city and St. Nicholas, the outlet of the Craig's Road Settlement.

With respect to the amount of Emigration to be expected next year from the United Kingdom, it is not too much to consider it as likely to reach 40,000 souls. But, under these circumstances, it is of paramount importance to the well being of so large an influx of settlers, and due most especially to the country which would fain gladly receive them, that

some Legislative measure or arrangement should be completed during the present Session of the Imperial Parliament, in order to provide for that portion, small, we hope, which come out under the denomination of PAUPERS. We use not the term as one of reproach, for whenever this desirable enactment, or understanding, is made public and acted upon, their industry in this country, and the means here afforded, will soon place them far beyond the reach of poverty.

We well know, by what we have frequently witnessed, that full reliance may be placed on the energy and personal exertions of the Resident Agent, who in fact did every thing in his power to mitigate the condition of certain Pauper Emigrants, most injudiciously sent out last season by the parishes, and others, without proper means of support and settlement. We hope this will reach the eye of those interested at home, in the removal of such emigrants as came from Cellbridge, and other places, for it is unreasonable to expect that the Quebec public should be exposed to a repetition of so imprudent and unjust a proceeding.

Finally, we congratulate our readers on the statements made above, the importance of which will amply justify the length to which we have extended this article. It is now clear that

Em
to t
of t
vinc
and
the
of
pea
be a
nor
wise
con

From

LA

V
rece
of t
in t
but
wh
con
wa
Ri
pri
res
sc
th

Emigration judiciously conducted, must tend to the mutual benefit, assistance, and welfare of the Empire on the one hand, and of the Province on the other. It blesses both the giver and the receiver. Whether, then, we consider the introduction of capital—the improvement of waste lands—the acquisition of a loyal, peaceable and industrious population—it must be admitted that there is good in Emigration: nor can he be deemed a sound politician, or a wise patriot, who refuses his approbation to its continuance and extension.

From the Quebec Gazette, by Authority, of January 13th, 1831

LABOURING POOR—EMIGRATION— TIMBER TRADE.

We are happy to find by the papers lately received from England that the difficult subject of the Poor has been taken up by practical men in the House of Lords. The Marquess of Salisbury and the Duke of Richmond are persons to whom this important question may be safely confided. A Committee on the Poor Laws was sitting at the last dates, and the Duke of Richmond had moved that the evidence be printed. We expect with confidence that the result will be the promotion, on a commensurate scale, of our favorite system of Emigration, as the certain means of relieving the temporary

pressure of distress among the laboring Poor in different parts of the United Kingdom.

The Public most have read with feelings of sympathy the accounts of the distress in Limerick alone. The sum of it must have been greatly exaggerated—but deep and almost incurable distress there certainly is, there and elsewhere. The riots, and the burnings in England have their origin in the distressed situation of portions of the labouring poor.— Their very banners declare, that they are supposed to exist, with their families, on *one shilling and sixpence* per week!

The immense field which these Provinces offer for practical Emigration is now acknowledged at home; and the circumstances alluded to above cannot but most strongly impress upon the mind the advantages to the Poor themselves, could they by the interference of Government, by Parochial assessment, by the Mortgaging of the Poor Rates, by their own exertions, or by any proper means, be settled in the Canadas during the season of Navigation. With very trifling pecuniary assistance, compared to the benefit obtained, from thirty to fifty thousand laboring paupers might be provided for, prudently and satisfactorily, in these Provinces.

Among the 28,000 Emigrants arrived last

season, who may be considered the *avant cour-
reurs* of a much larger body, those who remain-
ed in these Provinces are in general comforta-
bly established, or have the fairest prospects
of being so. Some of them were nearly desti-
tute and had been receiving parochial relief at
home. Those who came from Cellbridge,
though landed upon our shores without capital,
would not at this moment return to the coun-
try they fled from. We mention these facts to
prove, that not even poverty on arrival here is
an evil without remedy. It may be got over ;
and we are ourselves acquainted with several
instances where a good house covers the pau-
per family of 1829.

Those unfortunate persons who though dis-
tress are now disturbing the tranquillity of
Kent and Hampshire, if removed to these
Provinces, would soon be able to maintain
themselves in peace and good order. One half
of the sum annually levied upon the Counties
to defray the expences of the extraordinary
Police, and the Criminal prosecutions, would
be fully adequate to the establishment of such
a number of Labouring Poor in these Provinces
as would materially relieve the local pressure
of pauperism at home. At all events, some
such experiment should be tried; and for the
sake of humanity we hope it will be tried in the

course of next season. We rejoice that the subject is now before the House of Lords, where perhaps more may be effected than in the Lower House.

A great alarm has not unreasonably been excited respecting the Colonial views of the present Ministry.

From the opinions their adherents have long been supposed to entertain, from their published pamphlets, and from their speeches in Parliament, it may be feared that some alteration will be made in the Timber duties unfavourable to this country. The speeches of Mr. Warburton go directly to annihilate the Canada Timber Trade—but we cannot believe that Ministers will commit an act, so suicidal to the prosperity of the British and Colonial navigation, as the removal of the protecting duties would undoubtedly prove. Not only in a Commercial view, but as friends to Emigration, we look upon such a change in the Timber trade with dread. It is in these vessels that most of the Emigration reaches this port. It is a profitable freight to the ship-master, it is beneficial to the Province from the expenditure caused on arrival, and it is cheap and convenient to the Emigrant himself.

To Ireland in particular, which has lately become an extensive ship-owning country, any

cha
of t
par
the
Ins
in t
dim
we
hoc
Nat
fine
com
ten

From
New
dis
oth
six
150
Sou
less
foo
are
tio
gen

change in the duties will be disastrous. Much of the Irish shipping, we might say, the greatest part is engaged in Colonial Trade. Most of these vessels bring out settlers to the country. Instead of 800 vessels being numbered on arrival in this harbour, we fear the number will be diminished nearly one half, should the measure we deprecate, in common with the Mercantile body, ever be adopted into the Councils of the Nation. The Motto of Canada will lose the fine meaning hitherto attached to it, and become an unmeaning and untelligible sentence.—

Ducit opes animumque ferro.

From the Quebec Gazette by Authority, 24th February, 1831.

It is with sincere regret that we read in our New York papers the details of the very urgent distress which prevails among the poor in that otherwise thriving City. There are, we believe, sixteen wards; and in one we perceive that 1500 persons are supported by daily rations of Soup and Bread:—in another, the seventh, no less than 500 families are reported destitute of food and clothing. No less than 12,000 persons are now maintained there by private subscription, and charitable donations. In this emergency, where the expense of fuel and the cold-

ness of the season have been extreme, wood having been sold as high as £5 currency per Cord, the exertions of the richer classes of the community have been most meritorious. The subscriptions in the different Wards have been extremely liberal, and we perceive that the ladies of New York have been foremost in the good work of charity, as they are found to be herè, and every where.

The *New York Spectator*, of February 1st, mentions, that the Secretary of the State had lately made a Report to the House of Assembly at Albany, by which it appears that the cost of superintending and maintaining the Poor in forty-four counties of the State of New-York, for the year 1830, amounted to *four hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars*. The number of indigent persons supported in Alms Houses was 15,506, and they cost nearly thirty-dollars a man above their earnings, making as near as possible the above sum.

In addition to this, the gross expenditure for building and maintaining in repair the Alms Houses, amounted to about *eight hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars*, six per cent. interest upon which, or more than *fifty-one thousand dollars*, must be added to the above sum of *four hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars*, making the whole expense of the outlay by the

State of New-York, for its pauper establishments, to amount to *five hundred and sixteen thousand dollars*, or £129,000 currency per annum.

When this is considered to be entirely independent of casual charity, we confess we are surprised at the magnitude of the sums. We cannot but turn with satisfaction to the contrast afforded in the present situation, as to pauperism, of these growing Provinces, where in spite of increasing Emigration, the number of unemployed poor has never increased. Indeed, at this moment, Lower Canada may vie with any part of the European or American Continents, both as to internal condition, and future prosperity. With a Revenue increasing beyond all precedent, and that, too, produced without any direct tax upon the industry of the people—a state free from debt—a rapidly increasing, and a notoriously contented population—ample employment for the sober and industrious of every description—with extensive tracts of fertile lands, fit for settlement either by Emigrants from home, or by the laboring and agricultural classes already in the Province—it would be extremely difficult to point out a more favored portion of the British dominions :—

*Ille terrarum mihi præter omnes
Angulus ridet—ubi, &c.*

These flattering prospects, which this Province may justly expect to see realized, are the more satisfactory, as there is every reason to expect an Emigration, next season, amounting to 40,000 souls. Let only satisfactory arrangements be made by the wisdom of the Imperial Parliament, and these Provinces will afford inexhaustible means of provision for the surplus population of the Empire.

From the Quebec Mercury, 1st March, 1831.

◆◆◆

TIMBER TRADE AS CONNECTED WITH EMI-GRATION.

In a late number was given the report of a debate, which took place in the Assembly of Upper-Canada, on the introduction of certain resolutions, by Mr. Morris, relative to the apprehended reduction of duties on Baltic timber in England, together with those Resolutions which were unanimously adopted by the house. It will be satisfactory to the well wishers of these Colonies to know that the Legislature of the Sister Province has been so promptly alive to a subject of such great importance to the trade and prosperity of the British North American Colonies, and that it has also excited an equal interest in Halifax, St. John's, and other places in the maritime provinces.

There were two points, in the debate above referred to, touched upon by almost all the speakers; we mean the facilities which the vessels coming for lumber afford to the thousands of emigrant who yearly throng to our shores, and the advantages which, they testify, Upper-Canada derives from the influx of these settlers, who, in their native land, were a burthen to the nation, but who, in the colonies, find a wide and encouraging field for the exercise of their industry, and whilst they attain a comparative state of affluence, add, by their labour, to the riches and resources of their adopted country, as well as of that they have left. For in the Colonies they not only maintain themselves, instead of being maintained at an expense to the nation, as at home—but actually expend more money in British manufactured goods than they ever could have had the means of doing, had they remained in the United Kingdom.

We are happy in hearing the favourable testimony of so many intelligent gentlemen, who spoke in the Assembly of Upper Canada, on the occasion alluded to, of the value of the emigrant population, because they have the best opportunities of knowing, from personal observation, the actual state of these people, and we

think their evidence solemnly given, as it was, may be essential in promoting an extensive emigration, aided by his Majesty's Government at home, as a means of relieving the distress which has so severely assailed the labouring classes in the mother country.

It is within our recollection when the cry raised in these Provinces, against necessitous emigrants was "do not make the Canadas a receptacle for the paupers of England." Certainly if the class of emigrants to be admitted could be chosen, those possessed of some capital and accustomed to agricultural pursuits would be preferred, but no farm labourer with good health and sound limbs, who is willing to work and who arrives in Canada in a proper season of the year can, as it appears to us, be justly considered a pauper though he may land without a sou in his pocket. His labour, if properly directed, is in itself a sufficient capital to secure him from want. Nor are we under any very great apprehension of the evil consequences which may arise from the introduction of men who have lately acted so reprehensible a part in the riots in various parts of England. It being admitted that the primary cause of those riots was distress, and this removal of the sufferers to these colonies relieving them from want, the cause being removed the effect would, of course, cease. The Emigrants from the most disturbed districts in Ireland have made useful and peaceable settlers in Upper Canada where the Cotter (who held his little bit of potatoe ground at second, third or fourth hand, and knew not but, that by the default of any the intermediate tenants, his crop and pig might be seized and sold) having become the freehold proprietor of 50 or 100 acres of land, has lost, in the security of his new situation, that recklessness of disposition which too often marks the character of the Irish peasant, under the circumstances in which he exists at home. Reading lately a small pamphlet—"EMIGRATION PRACTICALLY CONSIDERED" by A. C. Buchanan, Esqr. we were much struck with some quotations from "an Essay on the advantages to be derived from new Colonies," by the celebrated TALLEYRAND published in the 5th year of the Repub-

lic which are so singularly applicable to the present state of England and the means of relief presented by her colonial possessions, if properly taken advantage of, that we cannot do better than repeat them in this place.

This acute politician remarks, "The art of putting men into their proper places is, perhaps, the first science of Government: but that of finding the proper place for the discontented is assuredly the most difficult: and the presenting to their imagination in distant objects, perspective views, on which their thoughts and their desires may fix themselves, is, I think, one of the solutions of this difficulty."

"In the development of the motives which determined the establishment of a great number of the ancient colonies, we easily remark, that at the very time they were indispensable they were voluntary; that they were presented by the Governments as an allurements not as a punishment. We observe this idea especially to predominate in them: viz. *that bodies politic ought to reserve to themselves the means of placing to advantage, at a distance from their immediate seat, that superabundance of citizens who from time to time threaten their tranquillity.*"

Although this Essay of Mr. Talleyrand was published so long ago, the observations it contains are strongly in point to the present state of England; whilst the following passage offers some consolation to the timid in Canada who expect in the numerous cargoes of emigrants, which may be expected during the next season, the arrival of a horde of lawless plunderers, shipped from the mother country to be got rid of and let loose on the inhabitants of the colonies to act again those outrages which they have perpetrated at home. Speaking of men who from various causes are discontented at home, as being likely to form useful colonists this author says:—

"Let us not suppose that so many different and opposite elements would not unite." * * * *

"Are we ignorant of the empire which is exercised over the most irritable minds by time, by space, and by a new country, by habits to be begun, by obstacles to be over-

come in common, by the desire of injuring—giving place to the necessity of mutually assisting each other, by suffering, which softens the soul, by hope, which comforts it, by the pleasure of discoursing of a country which one has quitted, and even by that of complaining of it?"

Such are the remarks of a close observer of human nature, who would gladly have availed himself, had France not been stript of her colonial possessions, of such a channel to get rid of a population which though troublesome, or even dangerous at home, yet when placed in a situation where new views and new pursuits would have engendered new habits, might have become a source of strength, and wealth to the parent state.

Before concluding we must give one more extract from Mr. Buchanan's pamphlet, in which that gentleman paints in strong yet correct colours, the superior situation attained by the pauper who emigrates over him, who remains at home employed, as has been proposed by some, in works of public improvement. Mr. Buchanan observes.

" In discussing the subject of Emigration, there are some persons who seem to think that the labouring pauper may be employed to equal advantage at home, in draining bogs, or other public works that might be undertaken, and with no greater outlay of capital than is proposed by the Report of the Emigration Committee. But let any person who is at all capable of judging, reflect on the difference to the paupers themselves. So long as public works are going on, and money is expended at home, the labourer employed will find work and food; but at the expiration of seven years will you find him and his wretched family raised in the scale of civilization and comfort? No, on the contrary, he would, in all probability, be found just as he was before, inhabiting the same miserable hovel, and with his physical strength naturally impaired by seven years' hard toil merely for a scanty support. But visit the pauper Emigrant (and family) removed to our North American Colonies, with the assistance of the proposed loan, in his new abode after seven years, and how will you find *him*? He will not only have

made considerable advances towards repaying the outlay on his settlement, but you will find him the proprietor of one hundred or eighty acres of good land; twenty or twenty-five acres of which will be cleared and under culture, with a good log house, barn, cows, oxen, &c., and the certain prospect of independence in view for his family. Is not this a cheering prospect for the poor half-starved labourer? No person, unless he has lived in the Colonies, can imagine the change that generally takes place, even as to the industrious habits of those who were indolent at home."

We have been led to dwell on the subject of Emigration as connected with the North American Lumber trade, and to avail ourselves of the testimony afforded by the members of the Upper-Canada Assembly of the beneficial results derived from it both by the Colony and the Emigrant, because it appears to us that, putting out of the question the advantageous employment it affords to BRITISH CAPITAL, BRITISH SHIPPING, BRITISH SEAMEN AND BRITISH LABOURERS, it is, even stripped of these benefits, a trade which ought to be encouraged by the Government at home, though it be only considered as a safety valve, affording escape to an effervescing and turbulent population, and converting by an easy, and far from expensive process to the nation, thousands of starving, and therefore disaffected, paupers into prosperous and loyal colonists.— Advantages which may surely be thrown into the scale against Mr. Thompson's hypothetical assertions in favour of the Baltic Timber trade to the ruin of that of the British North American Provinces. K.

From the Quebec Mercury of February 12, 1831.

While we read of distress in England, on the one hand, and while we see in the public prints of the great commercial city of the United States, New York, columns filled with appeals to the benevolent in behalf of their suffering fellow creatures, and the proceedings of ward committees and societies for the relief of the indigent, we turn with pleasure to the land we live in. That individual distress is here unknown, we will not go the length

of asserting ; but we will say that no public appeal for charitable aid to those who are above want, has, in Quebec, been this winter found necessary, nor do we see any increase in the number of mendicants ; and, as far as we are informed the same is the case in Montreal. This is the more remarkable and the more to be rejoiced at, when it is considered that during the past summer the number of Emigrants so greatly exceeded that of any former year, and that ship-building, one of the chief sources whence employment is expected during the winter months, has been almost entirely suspended this season, for it is many years since so few vessels have been on the stocks, in the yards of this city, as at the present time.

*From Mr. BUCHANAN'S Pamphlet on
Emigration, published in London in 1828.*

The following practical hints may prove useful to Emigrants proceeding to North America.

Persons intending to emigrate to North America, who have no friends there before them, should consider well the place to which they ought to proceed.

The rate of passage, exclusive of provisions, to the United States, is from 5*l.* to 6*l.* per adult, and to any of our Colonies from 2*l.* to 3*l.* ; a child under seven years old pays one third, and over seven and under fourteen one half. A voyage to New York from the United Kingdom, in the months of April, May, June, and October, (in which the

shortest passages are generally made) is performed in from thirty to thirty-five days. To Quebec, in the month of April or May, from thirty to forty-five days. Halifax and St. John's, New Brunswick, from twenty-five to thirty-five days.

Persons proceeding to any part of the state of Pennsylvania, not immediately on Lake Erie, should embark for Philadelphia; if to the back part of Virginia, or any part of Maryland, or Kentucky, take shipping for Baltimore; if for Jersey or State of New York, embark for New York, from whence, in fact, you will find facilities to every part of the Continent. If you are destined to any part of the Canadas, (unless the district of Gaspé) take shipping for Quebec. If for the district of Gaspé or Chaleur, go direct, if you can meet with a conveyance; if not, Miramichi, or Prince Edward's Island, will be the most convenient ports to embark for. Steam-boats ply daily from Quebec to and from Montreal, which will be found the best route to any part of Upper Canada, and the Western States bordering on the Lakes or River St. Lawrence. If you have friends before you, and you are going to New Brunswick, take shipping for St. John's, St. Andrew's, or Miramichi, as your advices may direct.

If you have no fixed place in view, or friends before you, if labour and farming be your object, and you have a family, bend your course to the *Canadas*; for there you will find the widest field for your exertions, and the greatest demand for labour.

In almost every part of the Middle States of America, you are subject to fever and ague, as also in some parts of Upper Canada. Lower Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia are exempt in this respect.

I would particularly recommend the months of April and May for going out, as you may then expect a favorable passage: on no account go in July or August, as, from the prevalence of South-west winds, you will have a tedious passage. Make your bargain for your passage with the *owner* of the ship, or some well known respectable broker, or ship master; avoid, by all means, those crimps that are generally found about the docks and quays, near where ships are taking in passengers. Be sure that the ship is going to the port you contract for, as much deception has been practised in this respect. It is important to select a well known captain, and a fast sailing ship, even at a higher rate.

When you arrive at the port you sail for, proceed immediately in the prosecution of your objects, and do not loiter about, or suffer yourself to be advised by designing people, who too often give their opinion unsolicited. If you want advice, and there is no *official person at the port you may land at*, go to some respectable person or *Chief Magistrate*, and be guided by his advice.*

* His Majesty's Government appointed in 1829, a Resident Agent at Quebec for the superintendence of Settlers and Emigrants in the Canadas.

Let your baggage be put up in as small a compass as possible ; get a strong deal chest of convenient size ; let it be the shape of a sailor's box, broader at bottom than top, so that it will be more steady on board ship ; good strong linen or sack-ing-bags will be found very useful. Pack your oatmeal, or flour, in a strong barrel, or flax seed cask, (which you can purchase cheap in the spring of the year.) I would advise, in addition to the usual wood hoops, two iron ones on each cask, with a strong lid and good hinge, and a padlock, &c. Baskets or sacks are better adapted for potatoes than casks.

The following supply will be sufficient for a family of five persons for a voyage to North America, viz.—48 stone of potatoes* (if in season, say not after 1st June) ; $2\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. of oatmeal † or flour ; $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. biscuits ; 20lbs. butter in a keg ; 1 gallon of molasses ; 20lbs. bacon ; 50lbs. fish, (herrings) in a small keg ; 1 gallon of spirits ; a little vinegar :—When you contract with the captain for your passage, do not forget to insure a sufficient supply of good water. An adult will require five pints per day—children in proportion.

* The foregoing will be found a sufficient supply for an emigrant family of five persons, for sixty or

* If potatoes are out of season for keeping, increase the quantity of oatmeal.

† If the Emigrant has any oatmeal to spare, it will sell for more than prime cost.

seventy days, and will cost about 5% in Ireland or Scotland; in England 6 or 7% ; if the Emigrant has the means, let him purchase besides 1lb of tea, and 14lb sugar for his wife.

The preceding statement contains the principal articles of food required, which may be varied as the taste and circumstances of the Emigrant may best suit. In parting with your household furniture &c. reserve a pot, a tea-kettle, frying-pan, feather-bed, (the Irish peasantry generally possess a feather-bed,) as much coarse linen as you can, and strong woollen stockings,—all these will be found very useful on board ship, and at your settlement, and are not difficult to carry. Take your spade and reaping-hook with you, and as many mechanical tools as you can, such as augurs, planes, hammers, chissels, &c.—thread, pins, needles, and a strong pair of shoes for winter.—In summer, in Canada, very little clothing is required, for six months—only a coarse shirt and linen trowsers ; and you will get cheap moccasins (Indian shoes); you will also get cheap straw hats in the Canadas, which are better for summer than wool hats, and in winter you will require a fur or Scotch woollen cap. Take a little purgative medicine with you, and if you have young children, a little suitable medicine for them. Keep yourselves clean on board ship, eat such food as you have been generally accustomed to, (but in moderation) keep no dirty clothes about your berths, or *filth of any kind*. Keep on deck, and air your bedding daily when the

weather will permit ; get up at five o'clock, and retire at eight ; take a mug of salt water occasionally in the morning. By attending to these observations, I will insure your landing in good health and better looking than when you embarked.

From the great disparity of male over female population in the Canadas, I would advise every young farmer or labourer going out, (who can pay for the passage of two,) to take an active young wife with him.

In Lower Canada, and New Brunswick, winter begins about the end of November, and the snow is seldom clear from the ground till the beginning of April. In Novascotia, and Prince Edward's Island, from their insulated situation the winters are milder than in New Brunswick or Lower Canada, and in Upper Canada they are pretty similar to the back part of the State of New York.

The risk of a bad harvest or hay time is rarely felt in Canada, and consequently farming is not attended with so much anxiety or labor, as in the United Kingdom. The winters are cold, but dry and bracing. I have seen men in the woods, in winter, felling trees with their coats off, and otherwise light clothed. The summers are extremely hot, particularly in July and August.

The new settler must consult the seasons in all his undertakings, and leave nothing to chance, or to be done another day. The farmers of Lower Canada are worthy of remark in these respects.

In conclusion, *I beseech you*, if you have any

party feeling at home, if you wish to promote your own prosperity, or that of your family, *wash your hands clean of it, ere you embark.* Such characters are looked upon with suspicion in the Colonies; and you could not possibly take with you a worse recommendation.

Prices of living, house-rent, labor, &c. in the principal towns of Canada, with the expense of travelling on the great leading routes.—In Quebec and Montreal, excellent board and lodging in the principal hotels and boarding-houses, 20s. to 30s. per week. Second-rate ditto from 15s. to 20s. per week. Board and lodging for a mechanic or labourer, 7s. to 9s. 6d. per week, for which he will get tea or coffee, with meat for breakfast, a good dinner, and supper at night.

Rate of wages, without food generally, in the Canadas.—Ship carpenters, joiners, &c. from 5s. to 7s. 6d. per day.—Labourers 2s. 6d. to 4s. per day. Labourers in the country, 30s. to 40s. per month, and fed.—All handycraft tradesmen from 5s. to 7s. 6d. per day. House-servants, men, from 26s. to 36s. per month, with food.—Females from 15s. to 30s. per month, with food.

House Rent, in Quebec or Montreal. A first-rate private dwelling-house from 100*l.* to 150*l.* per year, unfurnished.—Shops, according to situation, from 30*l.* to 100*l.*—Tradesmen's dwellings from 20*l.* to 30*l.*—Inferior class 10*l.* to 15*l.*—A farm of 100 acres, with 20 or 30 acres clear, and a tolerable dwelling, and offices-houses, may be purchased in

the Canadas for from 150*l.* to 300*l.* according to the situation.

Passage from Quebec to Montreal, 180 miles, by steam-boat, one of which leaves each place daily, commencing the end of April, and ending the latter end of November. Cabin, including board, &c. which is very luxurious and abundant, from 20*s.* to 30*s.* Steerage, without board, from 5*s.* to 6*d.* Nearly a similar rate may be considered an average data, in proportion to distance, in travelling by steam, in all the great lakes and rivers in North America. Time in going from Quebec to Montreal, 30 hours. Ditto, in returning, 24 hours. From Montreal to York, Upper Canada, 2 to 3 days. If by Durham boats,* which are cheapest for Emigrants, the total expense to York, including provisions for family, about 3*l.* 15*s.*— To Prescot or Ogdensburgh, including food, about 2*l.* From York to Niagara, or Buffalo, one day. From Buffalo, or Niagara, there are numerous conveyances, either by steam-boats or sailing-vessels, to the Talbot Settlement and every where about Lake Erie, and cheap conveyances to the

* A Durham boat is long and narrow, and nearly flat in the bottom, with a shifting keel to lift up in shallow water. They generally carry equal to 300 or 400 barrels of flour, and by them is conveyed all the produce from Lake Ontario, &c. ; the time descending from Kingston to Montreal is from two to three days, and in returning eight to fourteen.

States of Ohio, back parts of Pennsylvania, Illinois, Michigan, Mississippi Territory, Kentucky, Tennessee, and the adjacent country. Steam-boats and coaches ply daily from Montreal towards New York ; also to Upper Canada, and up the Ottawa ; and, in fact, during the summer months conveyances in every direction from Montreal are to be found *easy* ; and when winter sets in, travelling is good and expeditious by sledging, or carrioling upon the snow or ice, which generally commences about Christmas, and continues to the end of March.

Route for an Emigrant's family wishing to proceed from New York to settle in Upper Canada.—From New York to Albany the expense will be, for 160 miles, 4s. 6d. per head.—Albany to Rochester, 13s. 6d.—Rochester to Youngstown, in Upper Canada, 4s. 6d.—Children under twelve years, half price. Infants, gratis. Baggage, when exceeding a moderate quantity, from New York to Upper Canada, 4s. 6d. per cwt.

Distances.—New York to Albany by the Hudson River, 160 miles.—Albany to Utica by the Canal, 109 miles.—Utica to Rochester by the Canal, 160 miles.—Rochester to Niagara River in Upper Canada, by steam-boat, 80 miles.—Total distance from New York to Niagara, 509 miles.

Price of Provisions at Montreal and Quebec.—Beef (winter), $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.—Ditto (summer), $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 4d. per lb.—Mutton (winter), $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.—Ditto (summer), 5d. to 6d. per lb.—Veal (summer) 5d. to 7d. per lb.—Ditto (winter) 4d. to

6d.—Butter 6d. to 9d. per lb.—Flour, 20s. to 26s. per 196 lb.—Hams, 5d. to 7d. per lb.—Cheese, 3d. to 6d. per lb.

The rates in the country parts are much lower than the above.

Wheat in the Canadas, according to distance from port of export, 3s. to 5s. per bushel.—Oats, 1s. 4d. to 2s. per bushel.—Potatoes, 1s. to 2s. per bushel.—A good Goose or Turkey, 2s. to 2s. 6d.—A pair of barn-door Fowls, 1s. to 1s. 6d.

Vegetables in every part remarkably good and cheap; and also fish in great abundance. Apples, melons, grapes, and other fruit of all sorts found in England, &c. in great profusion.

Liverpool and Newcastle coals at Quebec or Montreal, from 20s. to 30s. per chaldron, but wood is chiefly burnt.

Jamaica Rum, 4s. to 5s. per gallon.—Cognac Brandy, 6s. to 6s. 6d. do.—Whiskey, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d. do.—Sugar, 5d. to 7d. per lb.—Hyson Tea, 3s. 6d. to 5s. do.—Congou black, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. do.—Bohea, 2s.—Madeira Wine, 24s. to 40s. per doz.—Port, 20s. to 24s. do.—Claret, 20s. to 30s. do.—Champagne, 40s. to 60s. do.

Porter and Ale are manufactured in many parts of Canada; and in Montreal in particular, very extensive breweries are in full work, and produce Porter not inferior to that of London.

*Office of His Majesty's Resident Agent
for the Superintendence of Settlers
and Emigrants in the Canadas.*

Quebec, 1830.

NOTICE is hereby given to Settlers and Emigrants arriving from the United Kingdom, and wishing to locate on Lands belonging to the Crown in Upper and Lower Canada, that there are many situations in either Province whereon they may settle to great advantage, and which will be granted on very easy terms to industrious settlers for actual settlement.

IN LOWER CANADA

His Excellency the Governor in Chief has been pleased to order the Crown Lands in the Townships of Inverness and Leeds, near Craig's Road, to be reserved for industrious settlers arriving from the United Kingdom; these Lands are distant from Quebec 36 to 40 miles, on the south side of the River St. Lawrence, with good roads all the way, and a new road to the centre of Inverness is being made, which affords employment to settlers, the climate is exceedingly healthy, soil of the first quality, abounding in numerous navigable lakes and rivers, many Scotch, English and Irish families were located in this part of the country last summer, and are exceedingly pleased with their situation.

The price fixed for these Crown Lands to actual settler is 4s. per acre, Halifax currency, and families whose means are limited will get 100 acres on a quit rent of 20s. a year, until they are enabled to redeem the purchase at 4s. per acre ; Crown Lands vacant in other Townships may be had on payment of a small quit rent.

UPPER CANADA.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to order to be reserved the Township of Ops, in the District of Newcastle, Upper Canada, for the reception of industrious Emigrants from the United Kingdom, and who may be disposed to settle in that Province. There are other situations where Emigrants may get locations ; but to those who have no fixed place in view, the Township of Ops will be found, in every way a most desirable situation.

These lands are situated about 30 miles from Lake Ontario, on the North side, and adjoining the prosperous Township of Cavan, and near the Rice Lakes ; the price fixed for those Crown Lands to actual Settlers is 4s. per acre, Halifax currency, payable in five years, with interest from the time of taking possession, and one year's interest in advance.

Persons disposed to locate in either of the

above Provinces (if approved of) will be provided with a ticket from the Office of His Majesty's Resident Agent for the Superintendence of Settlers in the Canadas, at Quebec, to the location Agent in the respective Townships, which will entitle the Settler to such Lot as he may choose, and vacant at the time, and on the back of such ticket, directions will be found for his guidance in proceeding to his destination.

Any further information may be obtained (*gratis*) on application at the Resident Agent's Office, in the Lower Town, (Sault au Matelot street, entrance in St. Peter street, nearly opposite the Montreal Bank) daily, from ten till two o'clock; and Emigrants not possessed of immediate means to go upon lands, and who are in want of employment, will obtain information at the above Office for their guidance, with the probable demand for labour and artizans, rates of wages, &c. at the various works now in progress in the Canadas.

A. C. BUCHANAN,

Resident Agent for the Superintendence of Settlers and Emigrants in the Canadas.

NOTE.

As Emigrants on arriving in Quebec are exposed to numerous temptations, they would materially advance their own interest if they will exercise a little prudence, and not suffer themselves to be hurried away by every representation that may be presented to their notice.

The heads of Families ought to repair as soon as possible after arrival, to the Office of His Majesty's Resident Agent for the Superintendence of Settlers, whose especial duty it is to give all information in his power (*gratis*) to industrious Emigrants, who may wish to settle in Upper or Lower Canada.

Labourers are wanted in all the Eastern Townships, Sawyers, Mill-wrights, Brick-layers and Stone Masons are wanted in every part of the Canadas.

ill be pro-
f His Ma-
ntendence
ec, to the
ownships,
Lot as he
e, and on
s will be
o his des-

obtained
t Agent's
a Matelot
early op-
n ten till
essed of
and who
ain infor-
uidance,
and arti-
us works

T,
e Superin-
Emigrants

